

ITALIAN AND WIFE  
SLAIN AND ROBBED

Neighbors in New York Suburb Will Not Talk.

## VICTIMS SHOT TO DEATH

Woman Carried Pistol, Fearing Fate Which She Met.

Raffaele Rossano, Accounted by His Countrymen Wealthy, Found Lying in His Grocery Store After Body of His Young Wife Is Discovered in Yard—Fear of Incurring Enmity of the Slayers Silences Neighbors.

New York, Nov. 3.—If you get off the Erie train at Passaic, N. J., and take the trolley car marked "Main," and ride through the city and across the Passaic River and the railroad tracks, you will find yourself climbing a fairly steep hill into that section of the village of Garfield known as Bogart Heights. This is about two miles from the Passaic station, and is the settlement of about 1,200 Italians. Just as you reach the top of the hill you will see a neat brick building on your left. Brick buildings are not common in Bogart Heights, so you can't miss it. The first half of the building which you come to is of cream brick, and bears two signs, "Grosser's Italian" and "Rossano Raffaele."

This is where Raffaele Rossano, a young Italian, not long in the country, has been running a grocery store for the past month, and where, with his pretty young wife, Antoinette, he had been living in the two rooms just back of the store. And it was just in front of the store step of the grocery store that Antoinette's body was found Saturday night, while her husband's body lay against the wall in the living room, and little Toto, their eighteen-months-old son, ran from one silent figure to the other, frightened and crying.

Ranked as Wealthy. Raffaele was about thirty-two years old; his wife was somewhat younger. A month ago they moved their little grocery from 340 East 16th street, Manhattan, to Bogart Heights. They were happy and prosperous, and among their countrymen they were accounted wealthy. Antoinette had many fine dresses, which she had brought with her from the old country. There was one of very rich red silk which made her the envy of the colony when she wore it.

Antoinette was always singing. She was singing only Saturday afternoon, as she rumped in the yard behind the grocery, with little Toto in her arms. To be sure, her mind was not entirely free. She was always on the alert to guard herself and little Toto against the neighbors just what it was she feared, but she always carried a .22 revolver with her. Saturday afternoon the revolver was in her apron pocket, and it bumped against her knees as she ran and played with Toto. The baby crowed with joy when his mother ran with him.

Henry Burgmeyer, a painter, lives upstairs over the grocery. Theodore Francis Van der Teems, a laborer and a boarder with Burgmeyer, stumbled over Antoinette's body as he came home, just before midnight Saturday night. Van der Teems did not look at the body. He walked around it and told Burgmeyer, and the latter put on his coat and walked around the body and notified Marshal Le Bonema. Bonema got Marshal John Maitland, and after sending word to John Force, chairman of the police committee, which corresponds to the chief of police in other places, the marshals went up to the grocery. The woman was lying on her back, a big bullet hole in her left temple. Her body was quite cold. It had rained hard and her clothing was very wet.

Slain in the Store. The door of the store was open. Just inside the door stood a cracker barrel, a pool of blood on the floor beside it, and a heavy glass knife, opened, lay in the pool of blood. The floor was swept clean by the woman's clothing, where she had dragged herself or had been dragged from the pool of blood to the store step. At the entrance to the living room was another pool of blood, and in this was the silk neckerchief the woman had worn. A fair-haired, dark-eyed baby in a pink dress toddled out of the living room, crying "Papa," and toward the door beyond which Antoinette lay. Marshal John Maitland picked up the child and took him next door, where Ignazio Donna lives in the other half of the building. Ignazio's wife, Marie, took the child in her arms, and the marshal went back to the grocery.

In the living room they found Rossano's body, with a bullet hole in the left temple. His wound, like that of his wife, had been caused by a .38 caliber bullet, fired at close range. Rossano's face was powder-burned. A closed siletto, which had not been recently used, lay on the table. There was no money in the grocery's pockets, the till was open and stripped clean, a half-dozen purses of various sizes lay about the floor, open and empty.

When the marshals moved Rossano's leg a little they uncovered a ten-dollar bill lying on the floor where somebody had dropped it.

The people upstairs were questioned. "Yes, we heard one shot—one and we did not think anything of it. Should one run outdoors every time he hears a shot, he would be running outdoors very often at night."

Heard No Shots Fired. The Italian family next door was questioned. "Shots? No; we hear nothing. The wind blow very hard—it rattle the house—we hear nothing."

And little Toto can only say: "Papa" and "Mamma" and "Toto."

Coroner Collins, of Rutherford, ordered the bodies removed to his morgue—he is an undertaker as well as coroner. Today Prosecutor Ernest Koster and Louis Bounore, interpreter of Bergen County Court, and the marshals and some prosecutor's detectives went over to the little grocery and the rooms behind it, and

Look Out! Prices of Lumber Much Lower. Frank Libbey Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland—Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

## HERALD NEWS SUMMARY.

Pages. TELEGRAPHIC. 1—Italian Couple Killed and Robbed. 1—Banks in Conference with Morgan. 1—Miss Maloney Seen in Philadelphia. 2—Colonizing New York Voters Charged. 3—Runaway Train Kills Three. 4—News of Maryland and Virginia.

LOCAL. 1—No Extra Session of Congress. 1—Jail Advocated for Law Violators. 1—J. A. Walker Killed in Colorado. 1—Labor War Affects the Schools. 2—Japanese Observe Emperor's Birthday. 12—Mr. Downing Scores Anglo-Saxons. 12—Bishop Satterlee on Danger of Wealth.

searched through the neighborhood. They found a lot of letters which Interpreter Louis Bounore took home to translate, and they found part of a freshly broken hammer lying in one of the bloodspots. A coroner's jury was called, and it met, to adjourn until Thursday in Mura's Hotel, when the inquest will be held.

The little .22 caliber revolver, fully loaded, was found in Antoinette's apron pocket. There were no knife marks on either body. Perhaps one or both of the couple put up a fight with knives before they were finally overcome. The marshal believes that the woman must have been disposed of first, else she would surely have used the revolver which she carried in her apron pocket. There were many marks of a desperate fight—but the wind blew and rattled the house so that no one could hear?

## MALONEY GIRL SEEN

Philadelphian Declares She Is in Convent There.

## LEFT CLARKSON AT MONTREAL

Friend of the Family Says He Saw Her in Notre Dame—Mother Superior Declines to Affirm or Deny Story, Referring Questioners to the Young Woman's Father.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Helen Maloney, daughter of Martin Maloney, millionaire and papal marquis, whose alleged elopement with Samuel Clarkson has set two continents talking, was said to-night to be an inmate of Notre Dame Convent in this city.

She is reported to have been seen in the convent within a few days by an old friend of her father who knows her well. Further, it is now declared that she has not been in Europe; that she accompanied Clarkson only as far as Montreal, and then returned to Philadelphia.

These statements are supported by the report that Mrs. Carberry Ritchie, Martin Maloney's eldest daughter, who went to London with her husband, supposedly to search for the missing heiress, has returned and is at the Maloney home.

## Friend of Maloney Family.

The statement that Helen Maloney is in the convent, which is situated in Rittenhouse Square, in the fashionable section of the city, comes from a wealthy man who has known the family for years. "I heard some time ago," he said to-night, "that Helen Maloney was in Notre Dame. I did not believe it, thinking it was merely another of the foolish stories that have been circulated since her disappearance. To be sure, however, I investigated. I did not do this through curiosity, but as an old friend of Mr. Maloney, thinking it might stop some of these stories."

"I went to the convent myself, and while sitting in the office saw Helen Maloney, whom I have known for years, walk down the hallway. I know her well, and could not have been mistaken."

The mother superior of Notre Dame convent, when asked if Miss Maloney was an inmate, refused to discuss the matter, telling the inquirer:

"You would better see Mr. Maloney. Perhaps he can tell you where his daughter is."

## MAKES JEWELS FROM SPAR.

## Paris Professor Transforms Stone Into Gems by Use of Radium.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Prof. Bordas announced recently the Academy of Sciences that he has discovered the means of transforming ordinary spar into precious stones, to make such as rubies, topazes, and sapphires by placing the spar near a tube of radium, and leaving it for six weeks.

Some sensation ensued among jewelers and owners of gems, but Mr. Bordas himself reassured them, declaring the transformation to be purely a laboratory experiment and unlikely to become a commercial matter, owing to the extremely small quantity of radium existing.

## "POOR" IMMIGRANTS RICH.

## Russians About to Be Deported for Poverty Have \$5,000.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3.—There was a sensation in the immigrant office Friday when it was learned that thirteen Russian immigrants who were to have been deported in a few days for lack of funds were the possessors of more than \$5,000 among them.

The Russians, who arrived on the Saxonia last week, have been detained awaiting deportation, but instead they left the South station for Green Falls, Manitoba. They are undoubtedly the richest immigrants that ever came to this port.

## EARTHQUAKE IN MISSOURI.

## Two Shocks Felt in Cape Girardeau, Alarming Residents.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., Nov. 3.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in all parts of this city to-night. The first began at 9:55 o'clock and lasted six seconds. After an intermission of two seconds, the second one was felt. It lasted two seconds. Buildings were rattled and awayed, and people were panic-stricken.

Flooring (very good), \$2.00 Per 100 Ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

EXTRA SESSION NOT  
NEEDED IS BELIEF

Currency Reform Measures Can Wait Awhile.

## TO BE TAKEN UP LATER

Confidence Rather than More Laws Needed.

Contention Made that Call Would Retard Instead of Furthering Beneficial Legislation—Cortelyou Has Made Up His Recommendations for Financial Action—President Will Deal with Subject in Message.

There will be no extra session of Congress to consider financial legislation. If Congress does enact any measure of currency reform, which is not improbable, it will hardly be till well along into the winter, after there has been extended conference and interchange of views. More confidence is essential now, rather than more laws.

These are authoritative statements regarding a widely circulated report that the President has been seriously considering an extra session because of demands from financiers all over the country, who promised that opposition to his corporation policies would be withdrawn. The President has received numerous letters requesting an extra session to enact a new currency law. They have come from many bankers and financiers, but are mostly letters of the thoughtless kind, and have been given scant consideration, except in so far as they voiced anew a general conviction that Congress could not shirk its duty longer.

The extra session idea would retard, rather than further, such legislation. The regular session of Congress will convene four weeks from to-day, the first Monday in December. An extra session would not be called except in case of a great public emergency on less than two weeks' notice. The extra session of November 9, 1903, to dispose of the "reciprocal commercial convention with Cuba," was called by proclamation, dated October 23, but Senators and members had had a general warning considerably in advance of that date.

## Folly of Extra Session.

Met just four weeks before the statutory date for the regular session, accomplished practically nothing. Even the organization of Senate and House, which requires three or four weeks biennially at the beginning of a Congress, was hardly completed. The extra session then emphasized chiefly the hostility of Congressional leaders to such meetings of the legislative branch, unless there be a most urgent need.

Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou has not made up his recommendations for financial legislation. The President will have something on the subject in his message, but he will hardly be ready to inform Congress of his wishes in that regard till he has heard fully from his Secretary of the Treasury. The Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Rigley, will repeat in his annual report his recommendations of last year, that certain national banks "be permitted to issue not to exceed 50 per cent of the amount of their bond-covered notes in notes uncovered by bond deposits." It is believed this principle for a more elastic currency will be recommended by the President, but many important details are yet to be considered.

It was also announced here yesterday afternoon that a call for an extra session at this time might undo all the hard work the administration has performed in the last two weeks in staying the money panic. It would emphasize to the country in the most forcible manner possible the gravity of the situation, and alarm those timid people who have been quieted to a degree by the reassuring statements.

A Cabinet officer, who would almost certainly be in the President's confidence about promises that opposition to his corporation programme would cease last evening that no such promises had been given.

## Regarded as Timely.

In one respect the present agitation is regarded here as timely, in that it will stimulate Congressmen to reconcile their differences about amendments to the currency laws, and further the prospects of some general financial legislation. These differences have existed for several years, and have been bitterly contested. The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported favorably at the last session a comprehensive bill for asset currency, which, in the main, follows the recommendations of Comptroller Rigley. There was a vigorous minority report, however, and it was early recognized that its enactment by Senate and House was impossible at that time.

The recommendations of bankers who have written the President recently are very diversified. There is no general agreement upon any one important principle. Former Director of the Mint Roberts, now president of a big Chicago bank, wants a central bank of issue, such as most European countries have. The Treasury authorities say, however, that the public is not educated up to that yet, and such a law cannot be enacted for many years.

Some bankers want to enlarge the list of securities that will be accepted for Treasury securities. Large offerings have been made of railroad and other bonds. The Treasury Department has sent out scores of notices in the last few days that the securities proposed were not legal and must be rejected.

## Mr. Morton's Views.

It is said that ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, who had a long conference with the President Tuesday and was present at the Cabinet meeting for a time, said the hostility of certain New York interests to the President's policies was softening. Mr. Morton was also one of those who urged the necessity of early financial legislation. These statements from the head of the Equitable Insurance Society were discussed during the

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A la Carte Lunch Served Daily At Eckstein's from 12 to 3. 1412 N. Y. ave.

Dressed Siding (Clear) \$2.00 per 100 Ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. & N. Y. ave.

Cabinet meeting, but it was the unanimous opinion that an extra session of Congress was inadvisable.

At the end of the week, and just before election day, Senators and Members of the House are generally out of town, and no opinions of value in indicating the trend of Congressional sentiment are obtainable. It is taken for granted, however, that the discussion of financial measures will begin soon after Congress convenes. There will probably be many committee hearings and serious effort to agree upon a bill.

## MAURETANIA SAILS NOV. 16.

## Canard's Huge Turbines Leave Port in Opposite Directions.

New York, Nov. 3.—The new quadruple screw turbine Mauretania will sail on her maiden trip from Liverpool on November 16. Simultaneously her sister ship, the Lusitania, which is a few hundred tons less, will start from this port for Liverpool.

The next day the Mauretania will begin her run from the start of the ocean race course off Dant's Rock, near Queenstown. It is said to be the intention of the line to have the Mauretania, which made a finer showing on her trial trip than the Lusitania, beat the time of the latter ship on the trip they begin together.

The Mauretania has very elaborate interior decorations. It is said they cost about \$30,000 more than the fine fittings of the Lusitania.

## VOTE TO STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

## Great Majority of Railway Union Men Ready to Go Out.

London, Nov. 3.—A great meeting in connection with the railway crisis was held in Albert Hall this evening. The place was packed, and thousands were unable to enter. The result of the ballot taken by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants on the question of striking was announced as follows:

For a strike, 76,255; against, 8,773; and spoiled papers, 2,436, showing a total vote returned of 88,134, while the number of ballot papers issued was 97,531. It must be remembered that the ballot is only of the Amalgamated Society, who number 97,531 out of 600,000 railway men of all sorts.

## PUT GUILTY IN JAIL

John Sharp Williams' Cure for Trust Lawbreakers.

## IMPOSING FINES IS USELESS

Senator-elect from Mississippi and Democratic House Leader, in Role of Critic, Declares President's Plan of National Incorporation Is Mistake—Regards Money Flurry as "Stock Gambling Incident."

We are forgetting too much the corner stone of all civic righteousness, which is individual responsibility.

Landing behind the bars three men whose names are constantly upon the public tongue for plain violation of both the State and national law will do more good to check trusts and interstate commerce evils than any number of injunctions or receiverships.

## JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

The publication of reports to the effect that the President is being urged to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the financial situation, that he will urge amendments to the financial laws, and also a national incorporation law, as set forth in his Provincetown speech, is an attempt on the part of the President to prepare the public mind for some very bold measures of departure in legislation, according to Representative John Sharp Williams, the Senator-elect from Mississippi, and the leader of his party in the House.

"There is no cause for an extra session of Congress to consider the financial situation," said Mr. Williams last night. "If one were called by the President, no result would be obtained except to precipitate the House of Representatives and the Senate into the passage of legislation under a quasi panic feeling without sufficient deliberation."

"The President's idea that great criminals cannot be punished or great evils corrected without conferring upon the Federal government the power of national incorporation of all concerns engaged in interstate commerce is a very mistaken one," added Mr. Williams. "The President's chief mistake consists in the fact that he has seemingly forgotten that a corporation per se cannot commit crime; that whenever a corporate action results in a public hurt it is and must be due to some man or some men who have used or misused corporate power."

## Hold Men Responsible.

"A corporation not only has no soul, but is not a sentient being and cannot as such commit a crime. Under the law as written now the man, or men, who use it to violate law can be held to strict personal liability, and nothing short of so holding them will stop the great evils of the exposure of which has come very nearly bringing about national hysteria."

"It may be that somewhere an obscure agent of a corporation is used by the magnates to perpetrate an offense, as is sometimes the case in railroad rebates, and there are those who would cry out against punishing the subordinate merely because he obeyed the orders of his superior." On second thought, it will, however, lead one to this conclusion: That any American citizen who is the agent or servant of a corporation must be taught the lesson that his real and ultimate boss is not the magnate, but the law, and that he must obey the law at his peril. In great abuses, however, it is the magnate, and not the subordinate, who commits the sin. The recent

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LOCAL LABOR WAR  
HELD RESPONSIBLE

School Closing Resolution Is Thus Explained.

## MR. ASHFORD'S VIEWS

Says the Work on Buildings Is Being Held Up.

Declares Contractors Are Paying Penalties Every Day, and that He Has Made the Best Temporary Arrangements Possible—Capt. Oyster Tells the Story of Not Crossing Bridge Before It Is Reached.

"Neither I nor anyone else can tell when conditions at the Emory, Petworth and Merritt schools, will be remedied, or when they will be completed. Capt. Oyster and the other members of the board of education do not know the true conditions."

The work on these buildings is and was held up by the local building trades strike, and the present labor troubles. When it will be straightened out, I do not know. The contractors are paying penalties every day for the work, and they do not know. I have made the best temporary arrangement possible."

This was the statement made yesterday by Mr. Snowden Ashford, inspector of buildings of the District of Columbia, in reply to questions relating to the drastic action taken by the board of education in deciding to close these three schools, and to the controversy between the building department and the board of education.

Instead of putting a quietus on the controversy, it is now probable the action of the board of education will give it added impetus. Where it will end, or what ultimate settlement will be reached, is indefinite. There is a wide range of views on the question among the principals. It was given renewed interest by the unearthing of the original cause of the whole trouble, the local labor war over the "closed" or "open" shop, and the entry into the controversy of the principals in this fight.

Mr. Ashford, in speaking of the board's action, said it was an administrative matter, of which the board had full charge, and that he had no suggestion or comment to make upon their action. If they took this action after due consideration, it was a matter apart, and he had nothing to do with it.

## Nobody Can Tell.

"Nobody can tell when these buildings will be finished. The truth of the matter is, they don't know anything whatsoever of the true conditions. If they feel justified, well and good. But the conditions are not as bad as they would like to make out. The work is being held back by labor strikes. Not only is this city affected, but in one particular instance, the one characterized as the worst, it is impossible to get the slate to complete the work, for the reason there is a strike at the quarry, and there is no slate to be had. The contractors are paying the penalty for the delay, but they, nor I, can say when the work will be completed."

Asked to give the names of these contractors, Mr. Ashford said they were all affected. He explained the cause of another issue between himself and Capt. Oyster—the Anacostia school. He said the work on this building was tied up, and had been for three months past, consequently, the work is three months behind.

A prominent local labor leader, one of the principal figures in the building trades fight, made pointed comment on Mr. Ashford's statement. He said he could not tell offhand what effect the strike had had on the three buildings named, but that organized labor and its members would, in all probability, if the question was up to them, make some sacrifice on a just basis to prevent hurt to school children. In his opinion, from what he had read and from Mr. Ashford's statement, he believed it was Mr. Ashford and the Employers' Association that were to blame.

"If the building inspector gives the work to contractors who cannot carry it on, we regret his mistake; that's all," he said. "The statement that all contractors are involved is erroneous. There are a number of a majority who are fair to organized labor, and whose work has met with no interruption. It is being prosecuted by union mechanics, whom we have always maintained are the best."

## Startling Statement.

"Mr. Ashford's statement is startling in view of the claims of the Employers' Association that their work is uninterrupted; that it is being prosecuted with expedition and without interruption. In fact, they place before the public the statement that one of their reasons for maintaining what they call an open shop is because that with it they can prosecute their business without interruption and dictation."

"Does the building inspector show partiality to these builders?" he asked significantly.

Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of schools, said, in reference to the order of the board of education to close the schools, that either one or two things would have to be done in the next two or three days.

"We will either have some provision made for having the unsatisfactory condition remedied before the expiration of the thirty-day period prescribed by the board, or make some provision for housing the pupils elsewhere. One thing is certain: The pupils in these schools will not be thrown out. Come what may, some arrangement will be made for continuing their instruction, even should it be necessary to rent buildings. It would be preposterous to suppose the board of education would suspend the instruction of any pupil, particularly in view of the great efforts made to enforce the compulsory education law and to bring every child between the ages of seven and sixteen into the schools."

## Terms Not Molested.

"In some way facilities will be provided, and their term will not be interrupted. It is probable, too, that they will be continued with the same teachers. None of this,

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however, in my opinion, will be necessary, for I believe conditions, not only in these three particular buildings, but in all others, will be remedied. I believe some arrangement will be effected whereby repairs in urgent cases will be made immediately."

Capt. James F. Oyster, president of the board and chairman of the committee on buildings and sites, said the question would be settled in due course of time, and that he would make a further report and recommendation to the board at its next meeting. At the present time, he said, he had no further comment to make. "Of course, we will not cross any bridges before we come to them. If a transfer of the pupils becomes necessary, we will, of course, make some arrangement."

## TAFT AT CHURCH DEDICATION.

## Secretary Present at Reception in Honor of Japanese Emperor.

Manila, Nov. 3.—Secretary of War Taft to-day attended the dedication of the First Presbyterian (the Emerson Memorial) Church. There was a large gathering, all the Protestant denominations assisting in the ceremony.

Subsequently Mr. Taft was present at a reception given by the Japanese consul in celebration of the Emperor's birthday, and he offered a toast to the Emperor.

He ended the day at a magnificent banquet, given by Archbishop Harty at the latter's palace. There were fifty guests, including Mr. Agius, the apostolic delegate; Gov. Gen. Smith, the members of the Philippine commission, the speaker of the assembly, five generals, Rear Admiral Hemphill, the justices of the Supreme Court, the various consuls, and the leading merchants. There was the utmost cordiality displayed.

## MEET WITH MORGAN

Bankers in Night Conference on Money Situation.

## EXPECT BIG GOLD IMPORTATION

Distribution of \$20,000,000 to Arrive from Europe This Week Discussed. Bank Examiners Hold Session. Chairman Fowler, of House Banking Committee, Optimistic.

New York, Nov. 4.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning (Monday) a committee of the board of trustees of the Trust Company of America, headed by Oakleigh Thorne, John E. Borne, and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., left the room in the Waldorf-Astoria, in which they had been meeting and walked over to Mr. Morgan's house.

## At Time of Death.

It was while investigating one of these cases that Walker was killed. A prior to going to Denver, Walker was a member of the Secret Service in Washington, and for some years was the private secretary of one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury under President Cleveland. When Walker removed to Denver, his family accompanied him, and none of his relatives is now in Washington.

## DISMISS JAPANESE YOUTH.

Members of School